

TRANSMITTAL LETTER OF THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371		Attorney Docket No. 3501-1005 U.S. Application No. 107070747
INTERNATIONAL APPLN. NO. PCT/FI00/00762	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE 8 SEPTEMBER 2000	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED 10 SEPTEMBER 1999
TITLE OF INVENTION: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MAKING PLASTIC FILM, AND PLASTIC FILM		
APPLICANT(S) FOR DE/EO/US: KARI KIRJAVAINEN		
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.2. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)). The submission must include items (5), (6), (9) and (21) indicated below.4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (Article 31).5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(2))<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau)b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has been communicated by the International Bureau. See attached PCT/IB/308.c. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).6. <input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(2))<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. <input type="checkbox"/> is attached hereto.b. <input type="checkbox"/> has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).7. <input type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3))<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. <input type="checkbox"/> are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).b. <input type="checkbox"/> have been communicated by the International Bureau.c. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made, however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.d. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made.8. <input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3))9. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).10. <input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the annexes of the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5))		
Items 11 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none">11. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) w/PTO-1449 - <input type="checkbox"/> Copy of IDS citations12. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))13. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A FIRST Preliminary Amendment.14. <input type="checkbox"/> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT Preliminary Amendment.15. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification.16. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.17. <input type="checkbox"/> A computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule18. <input type="checkbox"/> A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).19. <input type="checkbox"/> A second copy of the English language translation of the international application (35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4)).20. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other items or information: PCT/IPEA/409, Abstract of the Disclosure, International Search Report		

U.S. APPLICATION NO. 10/070747		INTERNATIONAL APPLN. NO. 8 SEPTEMBER 2000		ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 3501-1005	
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21. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted: BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1)-(5): Neither international preliminary examination fee nor international search fee paid to USPTO and international Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO \$1040.00 International preliminary examination fee not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO \$890.00 International preliminary examination fee not paid to USPTO but International search fee paid to USPTO \$740.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO but all claims did not satisfy provision of PCT Article 33 (1)-(4) \$710.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO and all claims satisfied provision of PCT Article 33 (1)-(4) \$100.00 ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT				CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY	
				\$ 1040.00	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration than <input type="checkbox"/> 20- <input type="checkbox"/> 30 Months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e))				\$	
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE		
Total Claims	23 - 20 =	3	X \$18.00	\$ 54.00	
Independent Claims	3 - 3 =	0	X \$84.00	\$	
MULTIPLE DEPEND CLAIM(S) (if applicable)			+ \$280.00	\$	
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATION -				\$ 1,094.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above are reduced by 1/2				+	\$
SUBTOTAL =				\$ 1,094.00	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492Z(f)).				\$	
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$ 1,094.00	
Fee for recording the enclosed assigned (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31) \$40.00 per property +				\$ 40.00	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED -				\$ 1,134.00	
				Amount to be refunded:	\$
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☒ A Check in the amount of **\$1,134.00** to cover all fees is attached.

☐ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayments to Deposit account No. 25-0120 in the name of Young & Thompson, as described below. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 25-0120 for any additional fee required under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17.

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35,041
 REGISTRATION NO.

10/070747

JC10 Rec'd PCT/PTO 11 MAR 2002

PATENT
3501-1005**IN THE U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re application of: Kari KIRJAVAINEN

Appl. No.: **NEW** Group:

Filed: March 11, 2002 Examiner:

For: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MAKING PLASTIC
FILM, AND PLASTIC FILM**PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT**Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, DC 20231

March 11, 2002

Sir:

The following preliminary amendments and remarks are respectfully submitted in connection with the above-identified application.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 1-23 without prejudice or disclaimer of the subject matter contained therein.

Please add the following claims:

--24. (new) A method for making a plastic film, the method comprising

mixing into plastic material which causes bubbles in a

plastic film to be stretched
extruding the plastic into a film
orientating the plastic film by stretching after
extrusion and
after orientation subjecting the plastic film to
pressurized gas so that the gas diffuses in the
cavitation bubbles, and thus forming in the plastic film
bubbles containing gas.--

--25. (new) A method according to claim 24, comprising
arranging gas to act on the plastic film after a first
orientation stage and thereafter subjecting the plastic film to a
second orientation which is substantially perpendicular to the
first orientation so that the bubbles containing gas expand due
to the influence of the second orientation and the gas.--

--26. (new) A method according to claim 25, wherein at the
first orientation stage the plastic film is orientated in the
machine direction and at the second orientation stage the plastic
film is orientated in the direction substantially transverse to
the machine direction.--

--27. (new) A method according to claim 24, wherein the
pressure of the gas acting on the plastic film is over 3 bars.--

--28. (new) A method according to claim 24, wherein before
extrusion an oily substance or a substance having a melting point
lower than the orientation temperature of the plastic is mixed
into the plastic.--

--29. (new) A method according to claim 24, wherein the plastic film is heated at the same time as gas is fed.--

--30. (new) A method according to claim 29, wherein the pressure of the pressurized gas is increased so that the temperature of the gas rises, and thus the pressurized gas is used for heating the plastic film.--

--31. (new) A method according to claim 24, wherein pressurized gas is fed by a discharge chamber, a sealing chamber is provided at least at one end of the discharge chamber, and gas flowing into the sealing chamber is sucked and supplied back to the discharge chamber.--

--32. (new) An apparatus for making a plastic film, the apparatus comprising an extruder, at least one orientation device for orientating an extruded film by stretching and gas supply means arranged after the at least one orientation device for feeding pressurized gas into the plastic film after orientation by stretching so that the fed gas diffuses in the cavitation bubbles that are formed in the plastic film during stretching, and thus bubbles containing gas being formed in the plastic film.--

--33. (new) An apparatus according to claim 32, wherein the gas supply means are arranged after a first orientation device and the apparatus further comprises a second orientation device after the first orientation device in the direction of the plastic film, the second orientation device being arranged to orientate

the plastic film in the direction substantially transverse to the orientation direction of the first orientation device so that the bubbles containing gas expand due to the influence of the second orientation device and the gas.--

--34. (new) An apparatus according to claim 33, wherein the first orientation device is arranged to orientate the plastic film in the machine direction and the second orientation device is arranged to orientate the plastic film in the direction substantially transverse to the machine direction.--

--35. (new) An apparatus according to claim 32, wherein the gas supply means comprise a discharge chamber, which is provided with means for heating the plastic film.--

--36. (new) An apparatus according to claim 35, wherein the apparatus comprises means for increasing the pressure of pressurized gas so that the gas temperature rises so high that the gas heats the plastic film.--

--37. (new) An apparatus according to claim 32, wherein the gas supply means comprise a discharge chamber, and a sealing chamber is provided at least at one end of the discharge chamber.--

--38. (new) An apparatus according to claim 37, wherein the gas supply means comprise a pump which is arranged to suck gas from the sealing chamber and means for supplying the gas sucked from the sealing chamber into the discharge chamber.--

--39. (new) An apparatus according to claim 38, wherein the pump is arranged to suck additional air through the sealing chamber.--

--40. (new) A plastic film which comprises bubbles with the maximum diameter of about 100 micrometers and the maximum height of about 10 micrometers, the plastic film being subjected to stretching, material which has caused cavitation bubbles in the stretched plastic film being mixed into plastic of the plastic film, after stretching the plastic film being subjected to the pressure of pressurized gas so that the bubbles contain said gas and the foaming degree of the plastic film being over 70%.--

--41. (new) A plastic film according to claim 40, wherein an oily substance or a substance having a melting point lower than the orientation temperature of the plastic is mixed into the plastic to provide the cavitation bubbles that are formed during stretching.--

--42. (new) A plastic film according to claim 40, wherein the plastic film is made of polymethylpentene.--

--43. (new) A plastic film according to claim 40, wherein the plastic film is made of cyclic olefin copolymer.--

--44. (new) A plastic film according to claim 40, wherein the plastic film is made of a mixture of polymethylpentene and cyclic olefin copolymer.--

--45. (new) A plastic film according to claim 40, wherein the plastic film is provided with an electric charge.--

--46. (new) A plastic film according to claim 40, wherein at least one surface of the plastic film is provided with electrically conductive coating.--

REMARKS

Claims 24-46 are pending in the present application. Claims 1-23 have been cancelled and claims 24-46 have been added.

Entry of the above amendments is earnestly solicited. An early and favorable first action on the merits is earnestly requested.

Should there be any matters that need to be resolved in the present application, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 25-0120 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17.

Respectfully submitted,

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Attachments

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MAKING PLASTIC FILM, AND PLASTIC FILM

The invention relates to a method for making a plastic film, the method comprising extruding a plastic film, mixing material into the plastic of
5 the plastic film before extrusion, the material causing cavitation bubbles in the plastic film to be stretched, and orientating the plastic film by stretching after extrusion.

The invention also relates to an apparatus for making a plastic film, the apparatus comprising an extruder and at least one orientation device for
10 orientating the extruded film.

The invention further relates to a plastic film which comprises bubbles with the maximum diameter of about 100 micrometers and the maximum height of about 10 micrometers, in which case the plastic film has been subjected to stretching and material which causes cavitation bubbles in
15 the stretched plastic film has been mixed into the plastic of the plastic film.

Making a plastic film by extruding it and then orientating it is known e.g. from US patents 3,244,781 and 3,891,374. It is, however, difficult to make thin and in particular thin foamed films using these solutions.

EP publication no. 0,182,764 discloses a thin polypropylene film
20 which contains wide and flat disc-like bubbles, which are about 80 micrometers in length and about 50 micrometers in width. The film is produced by extruding material which has been foamed chemically or by means of gas and by orientating the extruded material biaxially. The result is a very versatile plastic film. However, the foaming degree of the film is less than 50%, which is
25 why the properties of the film are not good enough for all purposes.

US patent no. 3,634,564 discloses orientation of a foamed film to obtain a fiberized film. The foamed film is formed by mixing a foam forming substance into the plastic material. The mixture is extruded, which yields a foamed film, which is stretched. The bubbles of the film obtained are, however,
30 rather large.

US Patent no. 4,814,124 discloses a film made of polyolefin and a filler which is stretched to obtain a gas permeable porous film. However, the foaming degree of such a film is not sufficiently good, nor are the mechanical properties of such a porous film sufficiently good for acoustic applications, for
35 example.

Furthermore, it is not possible to produce thin films of

polymethylpentene or cyclic olefin copolymer using the prior art solutions.

The object of this invention is to provide a very good and thin foamed plastic film and a simple and reliable method and apparatus for making said plastic film.

5 The method of the invention is characterized in that after orientation the plastic film is subjected to pressurized gas so that the gas diffuses in cavitation bubbles, and thus bubbles containing gas are formed in the plastic film.

10 The apparatus of the invention is characterized in that the apparatus comprises gas supply means arranged after at least one orientation device for feeding pressurized gas into the plastic film after orientation by stretching so that the fed gas diffuses in the cavitation bubbles that are formed in the plastic film during stretching, and thus bubbles containing gas are formed in the plastic film.

15 The plastic film of the invention is characterized in that the plastic film is subjected to the pressure of pressurized gas after stretching so that the bubbles contain said gas and the foaming degree of the plastic film is over 70%.

20 The basic idea of the invention is that a film is extruded from plastic material by means of an extruder and material has been mixed into the plastic so that when the plastic is stretched cavitation bubbles are formed in the material particles mixed into the plastic. The film is orientated by stretching and after that gas is fed into the film under high pressure so that the gas diffuses in the cavitation bubbles and causes overpressure in them. The idea
25 of a preferred embodiment is that after the first orientation and feeding of gas the plastic film is orientated by stretching it in the direction substantially perpendicular to the first orientation direction, and thus the overpressure is released in the cavitation bubbles and the bubbles expand.

30 An advantage of the invention is that very thin films with a foaming degree of about 70 to 90% can be provided in a relatively simple manner. An advantage of the high foaming degree is that the electric and mechanical properties of the film are very good. Since the film becomes thinner as it is orientated by stretching, gas diffuses in the orientated film substantially faster than in a non-orientated film, i.e. gas can be fed into the film particularly
35 efficiently by not feeding gas which acts on the film until after orientation. A further advantage is that the method and apparatus can be used for making a

film for example of polymethylpentene or cyclic olefin copolymer or a combination thereof.

The invention will be described in greater detail in the following drawings, in which

5 Figure 1 is a schematic cross-sectional side view of an apparatus of the invention,

Figure 2 is a partially cross-sectional top view of the apparatus illustrated in Figure 1,

10 Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view of a detail of the apparatus illustrated in Figure 1 along line A-A,

Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view of a detail of the apparatus illustrated in Figure 1 along line B-B,

Figure 5 is a cross-sectional view of a detail of the apparatus illustrated in Figure 1 along line C-C,

15 Figure 6 is a schematic cross-sectional top view of an extruder used in the apparatus of the invention,

Figure 7a is a cross-sectional side view of a plastic film extruded by the apparatus of the invention before orientation of the film,

20 Figure 7b is a cross-sectional side view of the plastic film extruded by the apparatus of the invention after longitudinal orientation,

Figure 7c is a schematic top view of the plastic film illustrated in Figure 7b, and

Figure 7d is a schematic top view of the plastic film made by the apparatus of the invention after longitudinal and cross-direction orientations.

25 Figure 1 is a side view of an apparatus according to the invention. The apparatus comprises an extruder 1. The extruder may be for example conical, i.e. it comprises a cone-shaped rotor 2, outside of which there is an outer stator 3 whose surface at least on the rotor 2 side is cone-shaped, and inside the rotor there is an inner stator 4 whose surface at least on the rotor 2 side is cone-shaped. When the rotor 2 rotates, it extrudes material which is between the rotor 2 and the stators 3 and 4 from the extruder 1 in a manner known per se. For the sake of clarity the figures do not illustrate e.g. the rotating means of the rotor or the feeding devices for feeding the material to be extruded into the extruder 1. The extruder 1 may comprise more than one
30 rotor 2 and more than two stators 3 and 4. In that case the extruder 1 can be used for extruding multilayer products. The solution with one rotor 2 and two

stators 3 and 4 can be used for making two-layer products. The end portion of the inner stator 4 is wide and tapers in the vertical direction so that together with the nozzle 6 it forms a relatively flat and wide gap through which plastic 5a is extruded. After the nozzle 6 there is a calibration piece 7 whose nuts are
5 used for adjusting the height of the gap, which allows to define the thickness of the plastic film 5 to be obtained from the extruder 1.

After the extruder 1 the plastic film 5 is cooled by a cooling device 8. The cooling device 8 may comprise e.g. a cooling roll 9, which is arranged in a cooling tank 10 containing a cooling medium, e.g. water. The plastic film 5
10 is arranged to be pressed against the cooling roll 9. The apparatus according to Figure 1 uses auxiliary rolls 11 for guiding the plastic film 5 at several points.

After cooling the plastic film 5 is guided to a machine direction orientation device 12. The machine direction orientation device 12 comprises orientation rolls 13 whose velocities are adjusted so that they can be used for
15 stretching the plastic film 5 and thus for orientation in the machine direction. If desired, the velocity of each orientation roll 13 can be adjusted separately. The machine direction orientation device 12 may also comprise heating means 14, such as radiation heaters, for heating the plastic film 5 in a manner known per se. The orientation rolls 13 can also be used for heating the plastic film by
20 supplying a heating medium, such as heated oil, to the orientation rolls 13 so that the orientation rolls 13 become warm. If desired, the temperature of each orientation roll 13 can be adjusted separately.

After the machine direction orientation device 12 the plastic film 5 is supplied to a discharge chamber 15. Pressurized gas, preferably air, is fed into
25 the discharge chamber 15 by a pump 16. Instead of air, nitrogen or another gas or gas mixture, for instance, may be used as the gas to be fed. The gas to be fed may also be selected according to the desired electric properties. For example, in respect of the dielectric strength of the product it would be advisable to use sulphurhexafluoride SF_6 and in respect of chargeability e.g.
30 argon. A sealing chamber 27 is provided at the forward end and at the tail end of the discharge chamber 15. Gas flowing from the sealing chamber 27 can be sucked by the pump 16 and supplied further to the discharge chamber 15 as shown with arrows D. The pump 16 is used for increasing the pressure in the discharge chamber 15 to the desired level. The pressure in the discharge
35 chamber 15 is relatively small compared to the typical foaming methods. The pressure in the discharge chamber 15 is preferably about 10 bars, but it may

vary between 3 and 20 bars, for instance. When the pressure in the discharge chamber 15 is increased with the pump 16, the temperature also rises as gas is compressed in the gas chamber 15. This heat can be utilized for heating the plastic film 5. The discharge chamber 15 may also be provided e.g. with heating resistors which are arranged to heat the plastic film 5. Thus the discharge chamber 15 can be used both for feeding gas into the plastic film and for heating the plastic film 5 for orientation in the cross-direction. When gas is used as the pressurized air, additional air can be sucked into the system from outside the apparatus through the sealing chambers 27 as shown with arrows E.

Suitable material, such as calcium carbonate particles, is mixed into the plastic 5a of the plastic film 5, and due to the influence of the particles the joint surfaces of the plastic molecules and the mixed material are torn during orientation, and thus cavitation bubbles are formed. When the plastic film 5 is subjected to the pressure of pressurized gas after orientation, the gas diffuses in the cavitation bubbles and causes overpressure in the bubbles. In the discharge chamber 15 the pressurized gas can act on both sides of the plastic film 5, and thus gas bubbles are formed evenly in the plastic film 5.

After the machine direction orientation device 12 and the discharge chamber 15 the plastic film 5 is supplied to a cross-direction orientation device 17. In the cross-direction orientation device 17 the plastic film 5 is stretched in the cross-direction, i.e. orientation is performed in the direction substantially perpendicular to the direction of the orientation performed in the machine direction device 12. Due to the overpressure of the gas in the bubbles and cross-direction stretching the bubbles can grow sideways and in the vertical direction in the cross-direction orientation device 17. In that case the foaming degree of the film is for example about 70 to 90%. The foaming degree can be adjusted simply by adjusting the pressure of the gas to be fed into the discharge chamber 15. The cross-direction orientation device 17 comprises two orientation wheels 18, and an orientation band 19 is arranged against both of the wheels. The orientation band 19 is an endless band which is guided by means of band guide rolls 20. The orientation band 19 presses the edges of the plastic film 5 firmly and evenly between the orientation wheel 18 and the orientation band 19 substantially along the whole travel the cross-direction orientation device 17, in which case the film is not subjected to varying pressure stress or tensile strain, and thus the plastic film stretches sideways

without tearing. In Figure 1 the plastic film 5, orientation wheel 18 and orientation band 19 are illustrated at a distance from one another for the sake of clarity, but in reality these parts are pressed firmly against one another. The orientation wheels 18 and the orientation bands 19 are arranged so that in the direction of the plastic film they are further away from one another at the end than at the beginning, as is illustrated in Figure 2, and thus the cross-direction orientation device 17 stretches and simultaneously orientates the plastic film 5 in the cross-direction. The deviation of the angle between the orientation wheels 18 and the orientation bands 19 from the machine direction can be adjusted according to the desired degree of cross-direction stretching. One or more band guide rolls 20 can be arranged to be rotated by the rotating means. Since the bands 19 are firmly pressed against the orientation wheels 18, the orientation wheels 18 do not necessarily need rotating means but may rotate freely. For the sake of clarity the enclosed figures do not illustrate rotating means or other actuators of the apparatus. A curved support plate 21, which has substantially the same shape as the circumference of the orientation wheels 18, is arranged between the orientation wheels 18 to support the plastic film 5.

The cross-direction orientation device 17 can be placed in a casing 26 of its own. If desired, the casing 26 can be provided with heaters known per se, such as radiation heaters, to heat the plastic film 5.

After the cross-direction orientation device 17 the plastic film 5 is led to a relaxation unit 22. In the relaxation unit 22 the plastic film 5 is relaxed, and thus the plastic film shrinks a bit in a manner known per se. Finally, the plastic film 5 is wound on a reel 23.

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional top view of the apparatus of the invention at the extruder 1. For the sake of clarity Figure 2 does not illustrate the plastic film 5 or the support structures of the apparatus onto which the rolls, reels and plates of the apparatus are attached, for instance.

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view of a detail of the extruder 1 along line A-A of Figure 1. Here both the outer stator and the inner stator 4 are round in cross-section. Thus the plastic material 5a is also in an annular feeding channel.

Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view of a detail of the extruder 1 along line B-B of Figure 1. Here we see the wide tip of the inner stator 4 and the shape of a nozzle 6 which extrude the plastic 5a into the wide and flat gap,

and thus a flat plastic film 5 is formed from the plastic 5a.

Figure 5 is a cross-sectional view of a detail of the cross-direction orientation device 17 along line C-C of Figure 1. It is seen in Figure 5 how the orientation wheel and the orientation band are pushed against each other and press the plastic film 5 between each other. The surface of the support plate 21 against the plastic film 5 may be heated e.g. by providing it with heating resistors, and thus the plastic film 5 slides along the sliding surface in question very easily. Furthermore, propellant, such as air, can be blown from the support plate 21 through the gaps 21a, in which case the propellant flowing through the gaps 21a provides a sliding bearing between the support plate 21 and the plastic film 5. The gas in question may be heated, if desired, and thus the sliding surface of the support plate 21 and the plastic film 5 are heated with the propellant flowing through the gaps 21a.

Figure 6 illustrates an extruder 1 used in the apparatus according to the invention. The nozzle 6 of the extruder 1 widens up to the end portion of the extruder, i.e. up to the point where the plastic film 5 exits from the extruder 1. In the nozzle 6 of the extruder 1 the plastic 5a is thus all the time subjected to cross-direction orientation in addition to longitudinal orientation, which makes it considerably easier to orientate the plastic film in the cross-direction at a later processing stage.

Figure 7a is a side view of the plastic film 5. Before extrusion calcium carbonate particles 24 have been mixed into the plastic 5a. Instead of calcium carbonate particles 24 some other material may also be mixed into the plastic 5a. The material should be such that it causes the joint surface of the plastic molecules and the material mixed into the plastic 5a to tear when the plastic film 5 is stretched so that cavitation bubbles are formed where the joint surfaces are torn. Thus some oily substance, such as silicone oil or paraffin oil, can be mixed into the plastic 5a. The particles mixed into the plastic 5a may cause spot-like asymmetry e.g. in the electric field in the plastic 5a, whereas the oily substance mixed into the plastic does not substantially worsen the electric properties of the plastic. It is also possible to mix a substance having a melting point lower than the orientation temperature of the plastic 5a, such as paraffin, into the plastic, in which case the substance melts when the plastic 5a is orientated. The plastic 5a may be made e.g. from polypropylene PP, polymethylpentene TPX or cyclic olefin copolymer COC. The heat resistance of polymethylpentene and cyclic olefin copolymer is better than that of

polypropylene, for example. Electric charges also remain in polymethylpentene and cyclic olefin copolymer better than in polypropylene at high temperatures. Processing of polymethylpentene and cyclic olefin copolymer is very difficult but by the method and apparatus of the invention a very thin and foamed plastic film 5 can be made of them or of their mixtures. In the situation illustrated in Figure 7a the plastic film 5 has not been stretched yet.

Figures 7b and 7c illustrate the plastic film 5 after it has been stretched in the machine direction orientation device 12 and the pressure of pressurized gas has already acted on the plastic film 5. In that case gas has diffused in the cavitation bubbles and caused overpressure in them, as a result of which bubbles 25 containing gas have formed. In the situation illustrated in Figures 7b and 7c the plastic film 5 has been subjected only to machine direction stretching, and consequently the bubbles 25 are long, flat and narrow.

Figure 7d illustrates a situation in which the plastic film 5 has also been stretched in the cross-direction by means of the cross-direction orientation device 17. The gas that was overpressurized in the bubbles 25 in the situation illustrated in Figures 7b and 7c has released in the lateral direction in the cross-direction orientation device 17. Thus the bubbles 25 are now also wide. In addition, the bubbles 25 are flat, i.e. they are plate-shaped or disc-like. The bubbles 25 are relatively small, their diameter is at most about 100 micrometers and their height is typically less than one micrometer, at most about 10 micrometers. However, the method and apparatus provide very thin plastic films 5. The thickness of the plastic films 5 may be only 10 micrometers.

The plastic film 5 can be used for several purposes in a manner known per se. At least one surface of the plastic film 5 can be provided with an electrically conductive coating, for instance, in which case the solution can be used e.g. as a microphone or loudspeaker in several acoustic applications, including sound attenuation. The plastic film 5 may also be provided with a permanent electric charge using e.g. the corona charge method.

The drawings and the related description are only intended to illustrate the inventive concept. The details of the invention may vary within the scope of the claims. Thus the orientation directions of the plastic film 5 and the order of orientations in different directions may vary. According to the invention, the simplest way to make a plastic film is to orientate the plastic film

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in the machine direction first and thereafter in the direction transverse to the machine direction.

CLAIMS

1. A method for making a plastic film, the method comprising extruding a plastic film (5), mixing before extrusion material which causes bubbles in the plastic film (5) to be stretched into plastic (5a) of the plastic film (5), and orientating the plastic film (5) by stretching after extrusion, **characterized** in that after orientation the plastic film (5) is subjected to pressurized gas so that the gas diffuses in the cavitation bubbles, and thus bubbles (25) containing gas are formed in the plastic film (5).

2. A method according to claim 1, **characterized** in that gas is arranged to act on the plastic film (5) after the first orientation stage and thereafter the plastic film (5) is subjected to a second orientation which is substantially perpendicular to the first orientation so that the bubbles (25) containing gas expand due to the influence of the second orientation and the gas.

3. A method according to claim 2, **characterized** in that at the first orientation stage the plastic film (5) is orientated in the machine direction and at the second orientation stage the plastic film (5) is orientated in the direction substantially transverse to the machine direction.

4. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized** in that the pressure of the gas acting on the plastic film (5) is over 3 bars.

5. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized** in that before extrusion an oily substance or a substance having a melting point lower than the orientation temperature of the plastic (5a) is mixed into the plastic (5a).

6. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized** in that the plastic film (5) is heated at the same time as gas is fed.

7. A method according to claim 6, **characterized** in that the pressure of the pressurized gas is increased so that the temperature of the gas rises, and thus the pressurized gas is used for heating the plastic film (5).

8. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized** in that pressurized gas is fed by a discharge chamber (15), a sealing chamber (27) is provided at least at one end of the discharge chamber, and gas flowing into the sealing chamber (27) is sucked and

supplied back to the discharge chamber (15).

9. An apparatus for making a plastic film, the apparatus comprising an extruder (1) and at least one orientation device (12, 17) for orientating the extruded film (5), **characterized** in that the apparatus comprises gas supply means (15, 16) arranged after the at least one orientation device (12, 17) for feeding pressurized gas into the plastic film (5) after orientation by stretching so that the fed gas diffuses in the cavitation bubbles that are formed in the plastic film (5) during stretching, and thus bubbles (25) containing gas are formed in the plastic film.

10. An apparatus according to claim 9, **characterized** in that the gas supply means (15, 16) are arranged after the first orientation device (12) and that the apparatus comprises a second orientation device (17) after the first orientation device (12) in the direction of the plastic film (5), the second orientation device (17) being arranged to orientate the plastic film (5) in the direction substantially transverse to the orientation direction of the first orientation device (12) so that the bubbles (25) containing gas expand due to the influence of the second orientation device (17) and the gas.

11. An apparatus according to claim 10, **characterized** in that the first orientation device (12) is arranged to orientate the plastic film (5) in the machine direction and the second orientation device (17) is arranged to orientate the plastic film (5) in the direction substantially transverse to the machine direction.

12. An apparatus according to any one of claims 9 to 11, **characterized** in that the gas supply means comprise a discharge chamber (15), which is provided with means for heating the plastic film (5).

13. An apparatus according to claim 12, **characterized** in that the apparatus comprises means for increasing the pressure of pressurized gas so that the gas temperature rises so high that the gas heats the plastic film (5).

14. An apparatus according to any one of claims 9 to 13, **characterized** in that the gas supply means comprise a discharge chamber (15), and a sealing chamber (27) is provided at least at one end of the discharge chamber (15).

15. An apparatus according to claim 14, **characterized** in that the gas supply means comprise a pump (16) which is arranged to suck

gas from the sealing chamber (27) and means for supplying the gas sucked from the sealing chamber (27) into the discharge chamber (15).

16. An apparatus according to claim 15, **characterized** in that the pump (16) is arranged to such additional air through the sealing chamber (27).

17. A plastic film which comprises bubbles (25) with the maximum diameter of about 100 micrometers and the maximum height of about 10 micrometers, in which case the plastic film has been subjected to stretching and material which has caused cavitation bubbles in the stretched plastic film has been mixed into plastic (5a) of the plastic film (5), **characterized** in that after stretching the plastic film has been subjected to the pressure of pressurized gas so that the bubbles (25) contain said gas and the foaming degree of the plastic film (5) is over 70%.

18. A plastic film according to claim 17, **characterized** in that an oily substance or a substance having a melting point lower than the orientation temperature of the plastic (5a) is mixed into the plastic (5a) to provide the cavitation bubbles that are formed during stretching.

19. A plastic film according to claim 17 or 18, **characterized** in that the plastic film (5) is made of polymethylpentene (TPX).

20. A plastic film according to claim 17 or 18, **characterized** in that the plastic film (5) is made of cyclic olefin copolymer (COC).

21. A plastic film according to claim 17 or 18, **characterized** in that the plastic film (5) is made of a mixture of polymethylpentene (TPX) and cyclic olefin copolymer (COC).

22. A plastic film according to any one of claims 17 to 21, **characterized** in that the plastic film (5) is provided with an electric charge.

23. A plastic film according to any one of claim 17 to 22, **characterized** in that at least one surface of the plastic film (5) is provided with electrically conductive coating.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The invention relates to a method and an apparatus for making a plastic film, and to a plastic film. The invention comprises extruding a film (5) from plastic material (5a) by an extruder (1) and orientating the film after extrusion. Material is mixed into the plastic (5a) so that when the plastic film (5) is stretched, cavitation bubbles are formed in the material particles mixed into the plastic (5a). After orientation gas is arranged to act on the plastic film under high pressure so that the gas diffuses in the cavitation bubbles and causes overpressure in them. Thus it is possible to make a thin foamed film (5) with a foaming degree of over 70%.

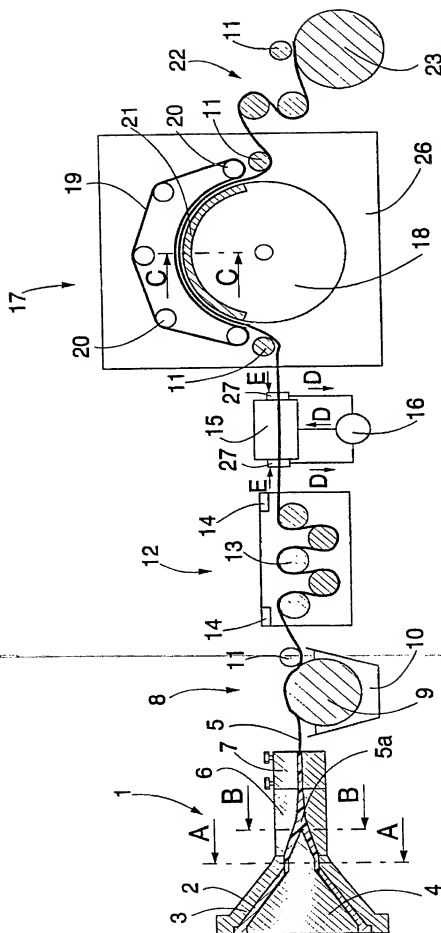


FIG. 1

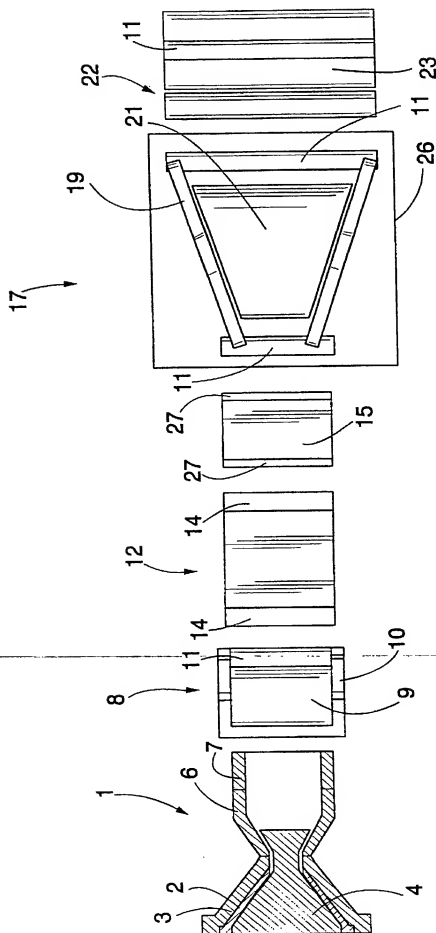


FIG. 2

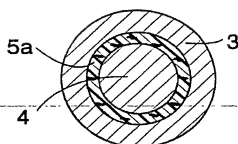


FIG. 3

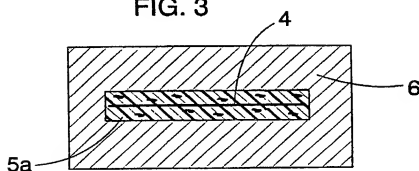


FIG. 4

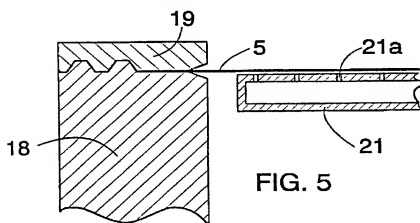


FIG. 5

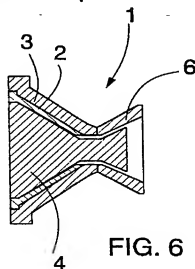


FIG. 6

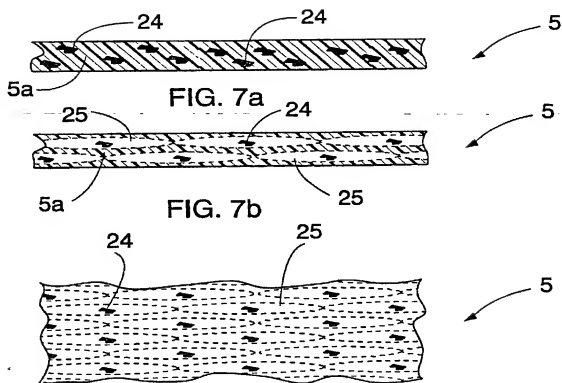


FIG. 7c

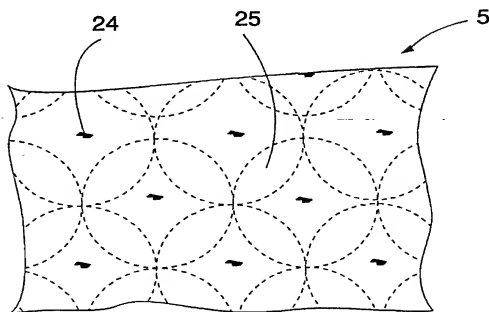


FIG. 7d

COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

Method and apparatus for making plastic film, and plastic film

the specification of which: *(check one)*

REGULAR OR DESIGN APPLICATION

- ☐ is attached hereto.
- ☐ was filed on _____ as application Serial No. _____ and was amended on _____ (if applicable).

PCT FILED APPLICATION ENTERING NATIONAL STAGE

- ☒ was described and claimed in International application No. PCT/F100/00762 filed on 8 September 2000 and as amended on _____ (if any).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, 1.56.

PRIORITY CLAIM

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 USC 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

PRIOR FOREIGN APPLICATION(S)

Country	Application Number	Date of Filing (day, month, year)	Priority Claimed
Finland	19991934	10 September 1999	Yes

(Complete this part only if this is a continuing application.)

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 USC 120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 USC 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application Serial No.)

(Filing Date)

(Status—patented, pending, abandoned)



POWER OF ATTORNEY

The undersigned hereby authorizes the U.S. attorney or agent named herein to accept and follow instructions from us as to any action to be taken in the Patent and Trademark Office regarding this application without direct communication between the U.S. attorney or agent and the undersigned. In the event of a change in the persons from whom instructions may be taken, the U.S. attorney or agent named herein will be so notified by the undersigned.

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the registered patent attorneys represented by Customer No. 000466 to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith, including: **Robert J. PATCH, Reg. No. 17,355, Andrew J. PATCH, Reg. No. 32,925, Robert F. HARGEST, Reg. No. 25,590, Benoît CASTEL, Reg. No. 35,041, Eric JENSEN, Reg. No. 37,855, Thomas W. PERKINS, Reg. No. 33,027, and Roland E. LONG, Jr., Reg. No. 41,949,**

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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(given name, family name)

Inventor's signature [Signature] Date 25.2.2002

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(given name, family name)

Inventor's signature _____ Date _____

Residence: _____ Citizenship: _____

Post Office Address: _____

Full name of third joint inventor, if any:
(given name, family name)

Inventor's signature _____ Date _____

Residence: _____ Citizenship: _____

Post Office Address: _____